

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

CTR. USDA
LIBRARYUnited States
Department of
AgricultureForeign
Agricultural
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250



RELEASE

JAN 19 1981

RECEIVED

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

FEB 1981 885143

WR 1-81

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

WORLD DURUM TRADE during the 1980/81 season (July-June) is expected to reach a record 3.8 million tons despite increased production in major importing countries during 1980. Crops in both the United States and Canada--the chief durum exporting countries--have been reduced for two consecutive years. Ending stocks in both countries are likely to be reduced to the lowest level since the early 1970's.

In the northern African countries of Algeria and Tunisia, the combined 1979 durum crops (harvested in May-July 1980) are estimated at about 1.6 million tons--roughly one-third more than the preceding year's outturn. Nevertheless, total imports during 1980/81 are estimated at around 1.7 million tons, versus 1.4 million in 1979/80, as consumption increases and stocks are rebuilt. In Tunisia, area sown to the 1980 durum crop increased slightly over the preceding year's area, spurred on by higher price supports. However, in both Tunisia and Algeria any significant future increases in durum production will have to come from improvements in yield, since additional arable land is not available.

The European Community also is expected to remain a sizable importer of durum in 1980/81, despite large domestic supplies. Italy, in particular, has expanded its durum milling capacity and has become a leading exporter of semolina in addition to its more traditional pasta.

YUGOSLAVIA has officially estimated its 1980 corn crop at only 9.1-million tons, compared with 10.1 million tons in 1979. That country's Federal Committee for Agriculture expects the 9.1-million-ton crop to be sufficient to meet Yugoslavia's domestic requirements. Current estimates place 1980/81 corn exports at slightly over 200,000 tons, primarily to be drawn from stocks. Most of these exports will go to East European countries. Additional corn exports are not likely to be permitted in light of reduced 1980 production.

-move-

MARY FRANCES CHUGG, Editor. Tel: (202) 447-3370, 447-2381. Weather and Crop Summary prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility of USDA and NOAA. Tel: (202) 447-8760, 447-7917. Additional copies may be obtained from the FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel: 447-7937.

In addition winter wheat plantings were reduced to 1.33 million hectares due to difficult fall sowing conditions. As a result, actual plantings were 13 percent below the small 1979 plantings and considerably below the planned 1.7 million hectares. With the reduced 1980 plantings, Yugoslavia may decide to import additional wheat during the 1980/81 marketing year (July-June). Total imports during the year could reach 1 million tons.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

In the SOVIET UNION, a new Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables has been created by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, according to a brief announcement in the Dec. 21 issue of Pravda. No details were provided.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SWITZERLAND has announced that imports of salted or spiced poultry meat and poultry livers became subject to licensing on Jan. 1. This action brings these items under the same regimen as regular poultry meat. Swiss authorities have stated that these licenses will automatically be issued and imports should continue without restriction. According to government sources, the purpose of this action is to have importers of these products contribute to the poultry equalization fund as do importers of other poultry products. These funds are used for subsidization and promotion of domestic poultry sales.

NEW RELEASES OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

Imports Exceed Exports in First Nine Months of the year FLM MT 21-80

World Tobacco Crop Down Again in 1980 FT 11-80

Reference Tables on Rice Supply-Utilization for Individual Countries
FG 38-80

USDA's Third Coffee Estimate Virtually Unchanged from Second FCOF 1-81

TO ORDER circulars, write: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FAS Information Services Staff, Room 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

-more-

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER AND CROP SUMMARY, Dec. 29-Jan. 4

EUROPE--Temperatures showed no significant deviation from normal during the week throughout Europe. Precipitation fell over much of the northern and central countries, mostly in the form of rain in the west, and rain and snow mixed in the east. Mediterranean and Balkan countries were mostly dry. The winter wheat crop remains dormant in northern countries, while some growth continues in western and southern areas, where average temperatures have remained above freezing. Most agricultural areas continue to have little or no snow cover.

EASTERN ASIA--In China, the weather remained dry and cold with temperatures in the winter wheat area averaging below normal for the week. Minimal rainfall occurred only in Guizhou and Guangxi provinces. The winter wheat area remains virtually free of snow cover, exposing the dormant crop in northern areas to increased susceptibility of winterkill as cold air masses penetrate into the North China Plain.

AUSTRALIA--Except for some light shower activity in southern portions of West Australia, dry weather provided ideal conditions for the wheat harvest, which continued over the southern sections of the country. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees Celsius above normal. During mid-week, significant rain fell in growing areas of Queensland, as well as in northern Australia. This moisture was beneficial to spring-sown crops in eastern areas.

SOUTH ASIA--Some rain fell early in the week in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, which provided additional beneficial moisture for the winter wheat crop. The rainfall during the last two weeks has helped promote development of the winter crops and improved production prospects. After the first two showery days, dry weather returned for the remainder of the week.

SOUTH AFRICA--Below-normal rain fell in the Maize Triangle during the week. Most rainfall activity was concentrated in higher elevations of the eastern corn belt, where weekly totals averaged from 10 to 50 mm. Elsewhere, minimal rainfall occurred. Weekly temperatures were above normal which increased crop moisture demands as the corn crop advanced through vegetative development. Soil moisture should still be adequate but crop moisture demands necessitate additional periodic rainfall over the next few weeks as the crop progresses through reproduction.

WESTERN USSR--Temperatures remained above average throughout much of Western USSR. Weekly maximum temperatures averaged several degrees above freezing, while minimum temperatures dipped several degrees below freezing. Most of the wheat crop remained in a dormant state- and the freeze-thaw weather, with significantly reduced snow cover, caused increased concern about the crop's potential susceptibility to winterkill. By the week end, precipitation fell over much of the winter wheat area. Snow of 5 to 10 cm blanketed the Baltic States, Belorussia and the northern Ukraine. Rain mixed with snow fell farther south, except in the vicinity of the Black Sea where mostly rain occurred. More snow is needed in the winter wheat area to provide effective protection from any future cold air outbreaks.

-more-

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA--The third consecutive week of significant rainfall over northern Algeria and the northeastern half of Tunisia brought 25 to 50 mm of rain to most crop areas. Moisture supplies are adequate for wheat growth as the crop advances through vegetative development, with the possible exception of the crop in Morocco. Precipitation over Morocco was again confined to the Mediterranean coastal areas, leaving southern crop areas dry.

SOUTH AMERICA--Showers and thunderstorms produced locally heavy amounts of rain in scattered locations throughout the corn and soybean belts of Brazil and Argentina. The heaviest rain occurred in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Entre Rios, and Santa Fe, where 50 to 100 mm fell at numerous locations. Elsewhere, weekly rainfall totals were generally less than 20 mm. Temperatures averaged above normal in most crop areas, with weekly maximums averaging in the low to mid 30's C in both Argentina and Brazil. The exception was some coastal areas of Brazil, where maximum temperatures remained in the high 20's C. Moisture supplies are adequate for corn and soybeans as they progress through vegetative development.

MEXICO--Although cloudy at times, the weather remained dry throughout the country. Only a few showers along the southern Gulf coast were reported. Temperatures, averaging near 20 degrees C, remained above normal along the west coast. This unseasonably warm and sunny weather benefited tomatoes, cucumbers and other tender vegetables. Dry weather in the northeast citrus belt favored harvest, and mild temperatures, averaging 14 to 16 degrees C, helped color citrus fruit.

-more-

Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain, soybeans, and tapioca, c.i.f., Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

Item	Jan. 6, 1981	Change from previous week	A year ago
	\$ per m. ton	\$ per bu.	¢ per bu.
Wheat			
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-12.5%.....	1/	1/	1/
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.....	229.50 7/	6.25 7/	+18
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%.....	236.00	6.42	+13
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....	229.00	6.23	+11
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	279 50	7.61	+18
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum.....	1/	1/	1/
Feed grains:			
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	184.75	4.69	+14
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum 2/.....	194.00	4.93	+ 8
Feed barley 3/.....	1/	1/	1/
Soybeans:			
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	330.65	9.00	+.40
Argentine 4/.....	1/	1/	1/
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal (M.T.)..	289.00	--	+ 5.00 5/
EC Import Levies			
Wheat 6/.....	59.60	1.62	+ 6
Barley.....	37.75	0.82	- 6
Corn.....	73.20	1.86	- 6
Sorghum.....	56.65	1.44	+ 2

1/ Not available.

2/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Argentine Granifero Sorghum.

3/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Canadian Feed Barley.

4/ Optional delivery: Brazil yellow.

5/ Dollars per metric ton.

6/ Durum has a special levy.

7/ April-May delivery.

Note: Basis February delivery.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



POSTAGE & FEES PAID
United States Department of Agriculture
AGR 101